

position is in *Antelionys*, of which it is considerably the smallest species.

There is, however, no doubt that *Eothenomys*, *Antelionys*, and *Caryomys* are all much more closely allied to each other than has hitherto been recognized, and it is really only by the open or closed state of certain of the tooth-spaces and by the simple or complex condition of n^3 that they can be distinguished from each other.

9. *Ochotoma roylei chinensis*, Thos.

♀ (imm.). 25. A-tun-tsi. 16,000'.

A form of Pika only recently discovered at Ta-t sien-lu by Capt. F. M. Bailey.

LVI.—Description of a new Fish from British East Africa. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Tilapia grahami.

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ times. Head large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad; snout rounded, with convex upper profile, much broader than long, $\frac{3}{4}$ postocular part of head; eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, a little greater than præorbital depth; mouth large, $\frac{3}{4}$ width of head, extending to between vertical of nostril and anterior border of eye; lips very strongly developed, the lower forming a very distinct lobe on each side; teeth moderately slender, in 4 series, 30 to 34 in outer series of upper jaw; 3 series of scales on the cheek, width of scaly part nearly equal to diameter of eye. Gill-rakers short, 10 or 11 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XI 11–12; spines feeble, subequal from the third, which measures $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 8–9; spines feeble, like the dorsals. Pectoral $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, not reaching origin of anal. Ventral not reaching vent. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales cycloid, 28–30 $\frac{3}{11}$; lateral lines $\frac{14-18}{6-11}$; breast and belly naked. Dark blue above, with more or less distinct, ill-defined darker bars; sides with pale blue spots; dirty white beneath; lower labial lobe perfectly

white; fins greyish, soft dorsal, anal, and caudal with numerous small darker spots which may form vertical bars on the caudal; the latter with the posterior edge of a faint pink.

Total length 60 mm.

Lake Magadi, a hot soda lake in bottom of Rift Valley, British East Africa, at an elevation of 1980 feet above sea-level. The lake is perfectly isolated, the nearest water being the Southern Euaso Nyiro, a river rising in the Mau plateau and flowing into a natron lake on the boundary of British, German, and East Africa. The fish were caught by Mr. J. W. Graham in warm water (up to 120° Fahr.), and several specimens have been presented by him to the British Museum.

Special interest attaches to this new *Tilapia*, one of the smallest of the genus, from the conditions under which it lives. I am indebted to Mr. Graham for the following notes concerning the habits:—

“The fish were discovered in various isolated springs of soda liquor on the eastern shore of Lake Magadi, a natural soda deposit at the bottom of the ‘Great Rift Valley,’ in latitude 2° south and at an elevation of 1980’ above sea-level. In some cases the thermal springs in which the fish are found run out in the form of a very shallow stream (1” to 6” deep) over the soda-mud flats; in others the springs are quite isolated, forming pools, and can have no connection with adjacent springs except during very exceptional rains, and then for but a short time. The temperature of the various springs varies, but the fish have been found in all temperatures from 80° F. to 120° F. Apart from the occasional intercommunication between the springs mentioned above, there is no connection at any time with other possible breeding-grounds, fresh water or otherwise. In other words, there are no streams entering the lake nor are there any running out of it. The springs are completely landlocked. The fish are very active in their movements and show great alarm on the approach of human beings. They probably mistake them for birds of prey, although at no time during the two years the fish have been under my observation have any birds been noticed to be feeding on them. The principal food of the fish appear to be the green- and pink-coloured algæ surrounding the sources of the various springs, and the fish will climb up a trickle of water to the height of a foot or more above the normal soda-liquor level in order to reach this food. The algæ are so plentiful as to look like slimy moss around the springs. The fish were breeding in December last, the male making a nest in the sand and females

depositing their ova in it in rapid succession. Intrusive males were promptly expelled. Samples of the fish, male and female, were obtained and of the ova in every stage of development.

“The most striking feature of the fish in its natural state is the heavy opaque white under lip. This is not always very evident in the preserved specimens, and the very faint pink coloration on the posterior edge of the tail appears to have entirely vanished.”

LIVII.—*A Key to the Australasian Species of Ochlerotatus (Culicidæ).* By F. W. EDWARDS, B.A., F.E.S.

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A RECENT examination of the Culicidæ described last year by Mr. E. H. Strickland has revealed the fact that many of them were previously known under other names. As all Strickland's types, and, indeed, the types of most of the Culicidæ so far described from Australia, are in the British Museum, the task of composing a table of the species proved a comparatively easy one, and it seems as though it would be of use to publish at once the results of the examination of the material in the National Collection. The following table is of course intended to be used in conjunction with the published descriptions. For a definition of the genus *Ochlerotatus*, with full generic synonymy, vide 'Bulletin of Entomological Research,' vol. iii. no. 1,

Table of the Species.

1. Joints of tarsi, especially on the hind legs, pale-ringed at the base	2.
Joints of tarsi not pale-ringed	16.
2. Thorax, femora, and tibiæ adorned with fine white lines	1. <i>notoscriptus</i> ,
Species not so marked	3.
3. Deep blue, submetallic scales on abdomen, legs, proboscis, and palpi	2. <i>purpureus</i> ,
Not blue species	4.
4. Head and sides of mesonotum clothed with short yellowish spindle-shaped scales.	3. <i>aculeatus</i> .
Head in middle and whole of mesonotum clothed with longer, curved, quite narrow scales	5.